



AF

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: §
Dorothy B. Franks et al. §
§ Group Art Unit: 3714
Serial No.: 09/620,520 §
§ Examiner: Sotomayor, John
Filed: July 20, 2000 §
§
For: AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION § Atty. Docket: GEMS:0091/YOD/SWA
OF MEDICAL STAFF TRAINING § 15-SV-5495
NEEDS §

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April 5, 2005
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Tait R. Swanson

APPEAL BRIEF PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. §§ 41.31 AND 41.37

This Appeal Brief is being filed in furtherance to the Notice of Appeal mailed on February 9, 2005, and received by the Patent Office on February 16, 2005.

1. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is GE Medical Technology Services, Inc., the Assignee of the above-referenced application by virtue of the Assignment to GE Medical Technology Services, Inc. recorded at reel 011193, frame 0029, and dated 10/16/2000. GE Medical Technology Services, Inc., the Assignee of the above-referenced application, as evidenced by the documents mentioned above, will be directly affected by the Board's decision in this Appeal.

2. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants are unaware of any other appeals or interferences related to this Appeal. The undersigned is Appellants' legal representative in this Appeal. Again, GE Medical Technology Services, Inc., the Assignee of the above-referenced application, as

evidenced by the documents mentioned above, will be directly affected by the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

3. STATUS OF CLAIMS

In the above-referenced application, claims 1-28 are currently pending and finally rejected, and, thus, the subject of this Appeal.

4. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The pending claims 1-28 are all in their original form and, thus, there are no outstanding amendments.

5. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Embodiments of the claimed subject matter, as set forth in the present independent claims 1, 15, 23, and 28, are discussed below.

In medical facilities, the need for training is particularly apparent due to the wide range of existing biomedical equipment systems and due to the continual, and sometimes rapid, evolution of these biomedical equipment systems. *See Application*, page 1, lines 13-23. Typically, personnel utilize *existing* training mechanisms at *predefined* times. For example, personnel generally receive training at the time of initial employment, at the time of purchasing new biomedical equipment systems, and at conferences. *See Application*, page 1, lines 25-29. Personnel also may review various texts, journals, and other readily available materials. *See id.* Unfortunately, these techniques do not adequately address specific training needs of clients and their use of biomedical equipment systems. *See Application*, page 1, line 29 - page 2, line 4. One major problem associated with these training techniques is the *lack of any feedback* to ensure the appropriate time, amount, focus, and type of training materials. *See Application*, page 2, line 1 - page 3, line 9. Without such feedback, the training techniques may be untimely, insufficient, misdirected, and improper for the particular equipment, personnel, and scenario. As a consequence, the medical diagnosis and treatment provided by personnel

operating the biomedical equipment systems can result in patient mistreatment and harm, equipment damage, and generally poor utilization of biomedical equipment systems.

The present claims target the drawbacks of conventional training techniques by monitoring, collecting, logically grouping, analyzing, and reporting data relating to biomedical equipment and one or more medical institutions. *See Application*, page 4, lines 15-17; page 7, lines 17-23; page 8, lines 19-28. For example, the data may comprise equipment data (e.g., inventory, operational history, performance, etc.), service data (e.g., service contracts, warranties, service history, etc.), and personnel data. *See Application*, page 4, lines 22-25; page 8, line 22 - page 9, line 7; page 14, line 8-11 and 28-31; page 15, lines 7-11. It is important to point out that the claimed subject matter of the present application is not a mere data monitoring and collection technique, but rather the system 10 actively and logically groups, processes, and analytically generates results targeting equipment performance and training *needs* of personnel. *See Application*, page 9, lines 9-28; page 10, lines 23-31; page 12, lines 19-26; page 13, lines 2-6 and 11-16; page 14, line 28 - page 15, line 11. Moreover, the disclosed system 10 does not merely distribute preexisting training materials, but rather the system 10 analyzes the acquired data to provide *feedback-based control of personnel training* for the biomedical equipment systems. *See Application*, page 3, lines 2-9; page 14, line 28 - page 15, line 11. As a result, the system 10 actively improves training techniques to enhance the overall performance and use of the biomedical equipment systems. *See id.*

6. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Appellants respectfully urge the Board to review and reverse the Examiner's ground of rejection in which the Examiner rejected claims 1-28 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by Babula et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,381,557.

7. **ARGUMENTS**

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-28 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by Babula et al. Appellants respectfully traverse this rejection in view of the following legal precedent and remarks.

Legal Precedent

First, when construing claims, the Federal Circuit has consistently looked first to dictionaries, encyclopedias, and treatises, which were publicly available at the time the patent issued, to determine the ordinary and custom meanings of terms used in claims. As stated in *Texas Digital Systems, Inc. v. Telegenix, Inc.*, 308 F.3d 1193, 1202-03 (Fed. Cir. 2002):

Such references are unbiased reflections of common understanding not influenced by expert testimony or events subsequent to the fixing of the intrinsic record by the grant of the patent, not colored by the motives of the parties, and not inspired by litigation. Indeed, these materials may be the most meaningful source of information to assist judges in better understanding both the technology and the terminology used by those skilled in the art to describe the technology.

The *Texas Digital* court further stated that “[c]onsulting the written description and prosecution history as a threshold step in the claim construction process, before any effort is made to discern the ordinary and customary meanings attributed to the words themselves, invites a violation of our precedent counseling against importing limitations into the claims.” *Id.* at 1204 (cited with approval in *Intellectual Property Development Inc. v. UA-Columbia Cablevision of Westchester Inc.*, 67 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1385, 1389 (Fed. Cir. 2003)).

Second, Applicants remind the Examiner that, during patent examination, the pending claims must be given an interpretation that is reasonable and consistent with the specification. *See In re Prater*, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 U.S.P.Q. 541, 550-51 (C.C.P.A. 1969); *see also In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44 U.S.P.Q.2d 1023,

1027-28 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *see also* M.P.E.P. §§ 608.01(o) and 2111. Interpretation of the claims must also be consistent with the interpretation that those skilled in the art would reach. *See In re Cortright*, 165 F.3d 1353, 1359, 49 U.S.P.Q.2d 1464, 1468 (Fed. Cir. 1999); *see also* M.P.E.P. § 2111. As further explained in Section 2111.01 of the M.P.E.P., the words of the claim must be given their plain meaning unless the applicant has provided a clear definition in the specification. *See In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 321, 13 U.S.P.Q.2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Again, the plain meaning refers to an interpretation by those of ordinary skill in the art. *See In re Sneed*, 710 F.2d 1544, 218 U.S.P.Q. 385 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

Third, anticipation under section 102 can be found only if a single reference shows exactly what is claimed. *Titanium Metals Corp. v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 U.S.P.Q. 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985). For a prior art reference to anticipate under section 102, every element of the claimed invention must be identically shown in a single reference. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990). To maintain a proper rejection under section 102, a single reference must teach each and every limitation of the rejected claim. *Atlas Powder v. E.I. du Pont*, 750 F.2d 1569 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Accordingly, the Applicants need only point to a single element not found in the cited reference to demonstrate that the cited reference fails to anticipate the claimed subject matter. The prior art reference also must show the *identical* invention “*in as complete detail as contained in the ... claim*” to support a *prima facie* case of anticipation. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Fourth, if the Examiner relies on a theory of inherency, the extrinsic evidence must make clear that the missing descriptive matter is *necessarily* present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill. *In re Robertson*, 169 F.3d 743, 49 U.S.P.Q.2d 1949 (Fed. Cir. 1999) (Emphasis Added). The mere fact that a certain thing *may* result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient. *Id.* In relying upon the theory of inherency, the Examiner must provide

a basis in fact and/or technical reasoning to reasonably support the determination that the allegedly inherent characteristic *necessarily* flows from the teachings of the applied prior art. *Ex parte Levy*, 17 U.S.P.Q.2d 1461, 1464 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1990) (emphasis in original). The Examiner, in presenting the inherency argument, bears the evidentiary burden and must adequately satisfy this burden. *See id.*

Fifth, regarding functional limitations, the Examiner must evaluate and consider the functional limitation, just like any other limitation of the claim, for what it fairly conveys to a person of ordinary skill in the pertinent art in the context in which it is used. See M.P.E.P. § 2173.05(g); *In re Swinehart*, 169 U.S.P.Q. 226, 229 (C.C.P.A. 1971); *In re Schreiber*, 44 U.S.P.Q.2d 1429, 1432 (Fed. Cir. 1997). If the Examiner believes the functional limitation to be inherent in the cited reference, then the Examiner “must provide some evidence or scientific reasoning to establish the reasonableness of the examiner’s belief that the functional limitation is an inherent characteristic of the prior art.” *Ex parte Skinner*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1788, 1789 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1986).

Sixth, the *drawings* of the cited reference must be evaluated for what they *reasonably disclose and suggest* to one of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Aslanian*, 590 F.2d 911, 200 U.S.P.Q. 500 (CCPA 1979).

***Features of Independent Claims 1 and 28
and Dependent Claims 2-14
Missing from Babula et al.***

The Examiner rejected independent claims 1 and 28 and dependent claims 2-14 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by Babula et al. For example, independent claim 1 recites:

A method of identifying training needs for biomedical equipment in a medical facility, the method comprising:

collecting identification and operation data associated with a plurality of biomedical equipment components;

storing the collected data in a central database;
analyzing the operation data to identify at least one operational parameter affected by operator activities with the equipment components; and
identifying a training need based on the analyzed operational parameter.

Independent claim 28 recites these features in means plus function format, as set forth in the Claims Appendix below. Therefore, Appellants present the following arguments with regard to independent claims 1 and 28.

In contrast to claims 1 and 28, the Babula reference is missing a number of features, such as “analyzing the operation data to identify at least one operational parameter affected by operator activities.” (Emphasis added). In the Final Office Action, the Examiner relied on column 18, lines 30-35 for allegedly teaching this claim feature. *See* Final Office Action mailed November 9, 2004, Page 2. However, this passage of Babula et al. is devoid of any teaching or suggestion of identifying at least one operational parameter affected by operator activities. Instead, the passage simply states: “the service facility engineer will perform analysis of the service issues and recontact the diagnostic system.” Babula et al., Col. 18, lines 30-32. Although Babula et al. disclose analysis, they do not mention any subsequent or associated acts other than recontacting the diagnostic system and/or utilizing the facility database. However, one of ordinary skill in the art would not interpret this teaching to include analyzing the operation data to identify at least one operational parameter affected by operator activities, as recited by claims 1 and 28. In view of these omitted features, the Babula reference cannot anticipate independent claim 1 or its dependent claims or independent claim 28.

In addition, the Babula reference is missing features relating to a training need. Specifically, Babula et al. do not teach or suggest “identifying a training need based on the analyzed operational parameter,” as recited in claims 1 and 28. (Emphasis added). Turning to the dictionary, “identify” may be defined as “to recognize or establish as being a particular person or thing.” *See* THE RANDOM HOUSE COLLEGE DICTIONARY 659 (Rev.

Ed. 1988) (emphasis added). Additionally, the claim term “need” may be defined as “a requirement, necessary duty, or obligation, or a *lack* of something wanted or *deemed necessary.*” See THE RANDOM HOUSE COLLEGE DICTIONARY 890 (Rev. Ed. 1988) (emphasis added). In the Final Office Action, the Examiner relied on column 18, lines 45-50 for allegedly teaching this claim feature. See Final Office Action mailed November 9, 2004, Page 2. Similarly, in the Advisory Action, the Examiner relied on column 18, lines 43-54 stating:

Applicant’s representative has chosen to mischaracterize the Babula et al reference by overlooking the recitation of the equipment technician’s responsibility for predicting future service needs and providing guidance on what instructional documentation would be needed in those situations (Col 18, lines 43-54). This inherently shows identifying a future training need for new and updated equipment and provides for addressing that need.

Advisory Action mailed January 25, 2005, Page 2 (emphasis added). However, this passage of Babula et al. is devoid of any teaching or suggestion of *identifying* a training *need* based on the analyzed operational parameters. Instead, the passage simply states: “access to the database at step 300 may include access to . . . instructional documentation and courses, schedules for training, and so forth.” Babula et al., Col. 18, lines 46-49 (emphasis added). Although Babula et al. disclose instructional materials and training schedules, they do not mention *identification* of specific materials based on a training *need*. See *id.* In other words, Babula et al. simply disclose *access* to these materials in a general sense, e.g., a library of available instructional materials. See *id.* The mere *availability* of these materials does not necessarily mean that training was *lacking or deemed necessary*, e.g., a training need, as set forth in claims 1 and 28. In other words, it does not necessarily flow that the instructional documentation and courses would or could be *identified* based on a training *need*. Also, the disclosure of “predicting possible future service needs” is not the same as or suggestive of predicting or identifying training needs. Babula et al., Col. 18, lines 44-45 (emphasis added). These are clearly different needs, and there is no reason to believe (nor does it necessarily flow pursuant to the inherency doctrine) that the *prediction of these service needs* would involve *identifying a training need*.

In further contrast, Appellants emphasize that the claimed act of “identifying a training need” is based on a specific analysis, i.e., analyzed operational parameter, which – as discussed above – is affected by operator activities. The general *access* to instructional materials in Babula et al. cannot reasonably be interpreted to equate with identifying a training need based on an operational parameter that has been identified as being affected by operator activities with the equipment components. In addition, the passage cited by the Examiner further states: “Where such information is located for the diagnostic system modality and type, the data may be included in messages formulated by the service facility and retransmitted to the diagnostic system.” *Id.* at Col. 18, lines 49-52 (emphasis added). Again, this passage neither discloses nor suggests identifying a training need based on the analyzed operational parameter. Instead, it simply discloses the inclusion of general information – by modality and type – along with messages. *See id.* However, locating information by *modality and type* is different than identifying a training need based on an operational parameter that has been identified as being *affected by operator activities* with the equipment components, as set forth in claims 1 and 28. In view of these omitted features, the Babula reference cannot anticipate independent claim 1 or its dependent claims or independent claim 28.

***Features of Dependent Claim 5
Missing from Babula et al.***

Regarding the dependent claims, a number of additional features are believed to be missing from the Babula reference. For example, dependent claim 5 recites “the data includes data representative of individual operators utilizing the equipment components.” (Emphasis added). In the Final Office Action, the Examiner relied on “claim 6, lines 8-51” for allegedly teaching this claim feature. *See* Final Office Action mailed November 9, 2004, Page 3. This citation appears to be erroneous and, thus, the rejection of claim 5 is incomplete. Neither claim 6 nor column 6, lines 8-51 teach or suggest data representative of individual operators. In view of this deficiency, the Babula reference cannot anticipate dependent claim 5.

***Features of Dependent Claim 8
Missing from Babula et al.***

Dependent claim 8 also recites features missing from the Babula reference. For example, dependent claim 8 recites “generating a report of training need identified.” (Emphasis added). In the Final Office Action, the Examiner relied on column 19, lines 10-16 for allegedly teaching this claim feature. *See* Final Office Action mailed November 9, 2004, Page 3. However, this passage of Babula et al. is devoid of any teaching or suggestion of a report of *training need*, much less an *identified* training need. Instead, the passage simply states: “the response may further include … reports of system operation.” Babula et al., Col. 19, lines 14-16 (emphasis added). The disclosed report has nothing to do with an identified training need. In view of this deficiency, the Babula reference cannot anticipate dependent claim 8.

***Features of Dependent Claims 11 and 12
Missing from Babula et al.***

Turning to dependent claims 11 and 12, these claims recite “associating the stored data into logical groups by equipment type” and “associating the stored data into logical groups by equipment location,” respectively. (Emphasis added). In addition, these claims 11 and 12 recite “the training need is identified for an equipment type group” and “the training need is identified for an equipment type group and an equipment location group,” respectively. Again, these features are missing from the Babula reference. In the Final Office Action, the Examiner relied on column 18, lines 30-54 for allegedly teaching these claim features. *See* Final Office Action mailed November 9, 2004, Page 4. However, this passage of Babula et al. is devoid of any teaching or suggestion of the act of “associating the stored data into logical groups,” much less groups by equipment type and/or equipment location. Although Babula et al. disclose that “information is *located* for the diagnostic system *modality and type*,” they do not mention any *logical groupings* or *equipment location*. Babula et al., Col. 18, lines 49-50 (emphasis added). In view of these deficiencies, the Babula reference also fails to disclose, for example, that the “the training need is identified for an equipment type group and an *equipment location group*,” as recited in

claim 12. Again, as discussed above, the Babula reference only discusses training and instructional materials in a generic or non-specific manner, which has nothing to do with logical groupings such as equipment location. In view of these omitted features, the Babula reference cannot anticipate dependent claims 11 and 12.

***Features of Independent Claim 15
and Dependent Claims 16-22
Missing from Babula***

The Examiner rejected claims 15-22 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by Babula et al. Regarding independent claim 15, this claim recites:

A system for identifying training needs associated with a plurality biomedical equipment components in a medical institution, the system comprising:

a central database configured to store data representative of the equipment components, the stored data including operation data and identification data identifying at least an equipment type;

a data analysis module configured to arrange the operation data into logical groupings and to analyze the operation data based on the logical groupings, the logical groupings including an equipment type grouping; and

a report generator configured to generate a report including an arrangement of the analyzed operation data based on the logical groupings, wherein a training need is identifiable based on the arrangement.

In contrast to claim 15, the Babula reference is missing a number of features, such as “a data analysis module configured to arrange the operation data into logical groupings and to analyze the operation data based on the logical groupings.” (Emphasis added). In the Final Office Action, the Examiner relied on column 11, lines 4-25 for allegedly teaching this claim feature. See Final Office Action mailed November 9, 2004, Page 4. However, this passage of Babula et al. is devoid of any teaching or suggestion of a data analysis module, much less analyzing based on *logical groupings*. Instead, this passage describes functionality of the field service unit 24, which includes a device connectivity module 106, a network connectivity module 108, an access module 114A, and adapter modules 116. See

Babula et al., Col. 11, lines 25-48. This field service unit 24 clearly lacks a data analysis module, as recited in claim 15. The Babula reference further states: “*the service facility engineer* will perform analysis of the *service issues* and recontact the diagnostic system.” Babula et al., Col. 18, lines 30-32 (emphasis added). Although Babula et al. disclose analysis, they only describe manual analysis by an engineer. *See id.* Moreover, Babula et al. do not disclose analysis based on logical groupings, as recited in claim 15. In view of these omitted features, the Babula reference cannot anticipate independent claim 15 or its dependent claims.

Independent claim 15 also recites “a report generator configured to generate a report including an arrangement of the analyzed operation data based on the logical groupings, wherein a training need is identifiable based on the arrangement.” (Emphasis added). In the Final Office Action, the Examiner relied on column 19, lines 5-45 for allegedly teaching these claim features. *See* Final Office Action mailed November 9, 2004, Page 4. However, these passages of Babula et al. are devoid of any teaching or suggestion of an arrangement of analyzed operation data based on logical groupings, much less an *identified* training *need* based on the arrangement. Instead, the passage simply states: “Various types of reports may be produced, including reports relating to recent or historical *service activities*, reports of the *state of the diagnostic system*, including numbers and types of examinations performed, errors or problems encountered, anticipated service needs, and so forth.” Babula et al., Col. 19, lines 31-36 (emphasis added). The disclosed report has nothing to do with logical groupings, an arrangement based on the logical groupings, or a training need identified based on the arrangement, as recited in claim 15. In view of these deficiencies, the Babula reference cannot anticipate independent claim 15 or its dependent claims.

***Features of Dependent Claim 17
Missing from Babula et al.***

Regarding the dependent claims, a number of additional features are believed to be missing from the Babula reference. For example, dependent claim 17 recites that the

“operation data includes *operator errors* associated with the equipment components, and wherein the *arrangement* of the analyzed operation data comprises a *presentation* of the *operator errors* associated with a particular equipment type.” (Emphasis added). In the Final Office Action, the Examiner relied on column 8, lines 35-55 for allegedly teaching these claim features. See Final Office Action mailed November 9, 2004, Page 5. However, this passage is silent regarding individual operators, much less errors of those operators. Instead, this passage merely discloses “memory circuitry for storing image data files, log files, *error files*, and so forth.” Babula et al., Col. 8, lines 49-51 (emphasis added). These error files are never disclosed as or suggested to be associated with *operator errors*, as recited in claim 17. In addition, the Babula reference does not describe these error files as associated with equipment components or a particular equipment type. In view of these deficiencies, the Babula reference cannot anticipate dependent claim 17.

***Features of Independent Claim 23
and Dependent Claims 24-27
Missing from Babula***

The Examiner rejected claims 23-27 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by Babula et al. Claim 23 recites:

A method for identifying a training need associated with biomedical equipment in a medical institution, the method comprising:

storing data associated with the equipment in a central database, the stored data including equipment operation data and equipment identification data;

logically grouping the stored equipment operation data in accordance with the corresponding equipment identification data;

analyzing the equipment operation data *based on the logical grouping*;

generating a presentation of the analyzed equipment operation data *in accordance with the logical grouping*; and

identifying a training need associated with a particular piece of equipment based on the presentation.

In contrast to claim 23, the Babula reference is missing a number of features, such as “analyzing the equipment operation data based on the logical grouping.” (Emphasis added). In the Final Office Action, the Examiner relied on column 18, lines 30-35 for allegedly teaching these claim features. *See* Final Office Action mailed November 9, 2004, Page 6. However, this passage of Babula et al. is devoid of any teaching or suggestion of analysis based on *logical groupings*. Instead, the passage simply states: “the service facility engineer will perform analysis of the *service issues* and recontact the diagnostic system.” Babula et al., Col. 18, lines 30-32 (emphasis added). Although Babula et al. disclose analysis, they do not mention any logical groupings associated with the analysis. In view of these omitted features, the Babula reference cannot anticipate independent claim 23 or its dependent claims.

Independent claim 23 also recites “generating a presentation of the analyzed equipment operation data in accordance with the logical grouping.” (Emphasis added). In the Final Office Action, the Examiner relied on column 7, lines 12-35 for allegedly teaching these claim features. *See* Final Office Action mailed November 9, 2004, Page 6. However, these passages of Babula et al. are devoid of any teaching or suggestion of a presentation in accordance with logical groupings. Instead, these passages generally discuss the field service unit 24 and the uniform service platform 90, which is “adapted for composing service requests, transmitting and receiving service data, establishing network connections and managing financial or subscriber arrangements between diagnostic systems and the service facility.” Babula et al., Col. 7, lines 20-24. The disclosed platform 90 has nothing to do with logical groupings, analysis of data, or a presentation based on the logical groupings, as recited in claim 23. In view of these deficiencies, the Babula reference cannot anticipate independent claim 23 or its dependent claims.

Finally, the Babula reference does not teach or suggest “identifying a training need associated with a particular piece of equipment based on the presentation,” as recited by independent claim 23. (Emphasis added). In the Final Office Action, the Examiner relied on column 18, lines 45-50 for allegedly teaching these claim features. *See* Final Office

Action mailed November 9, 2004, Page 6. However, these passages of Babula et al. do not teach or suggest identifying a training need, much less an identification based on the presentation. Instead, the passage simply states: “access to the database at step 300 may include access to … instructional documentation and courses, schedules for training, and so forth.” Babula et al., Col. 18, lines 46-49 (emphasis added). Although Babula et al. disclose instructional materials and training schedules, they only disclose general access to these materials. *See id.* Moreover, the general *access* to instructional materials in Babula et al. cannot reasonably be interpreted to equate with *identifying a training need* based on the presentation (i.e., the presentation being derived from an analysis based on logical groupings). In addition, the passage cited by the Examiner further states: “Where such information is located for the diagnostic system modality and type, the data may be included in messages formulated by the service facility and retransmitted to the diagnostic system.” *Id.* at Col. 18, lines 49-52 (emphasis added). Again, this passage neither discloses nor suggests identifying a training need based on the analyzed operational parameter. Instead, it simply discloses the inclusion of general information – by modality and type – along with messages. *See id.* However, locating information by *modality and type* is different than *identifying a training need* based on a *presentation* derived from an analysis based on *logical groupings*, as set forth in claim 23. In view of these omitted features, the Babula reference cannot anticipate independent claim 23 or its dependent claims.

Request Reversal of Examiner’s Rejections

For these reasons, the Appellants respectfully request that the Board reverse all outstanding rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

FEES

The Commissioner is authorized to charge the requisite fee of \$500.00 for this Appeal Brief, and any additional fees which may be required, to **Deposit Account No. 50-2402, Order No. 15-SV-5495 (GEMS:0091/YOD/SWA)**. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

General Authorization for Extensions of Time

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.136, Appellants hereby provide a general authorization to treat this and any future reply requiring an extension of time as incorporating a request therefor. Furthermore, Appellants authorize the Commissioner to charge the appropriate fee for any extension of time to **Deposit Account No. 50-2402, Order No. 15-SV-5495 (GEMS:0091/YOD/SWA)**.



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General Authorization for Extensions of Time

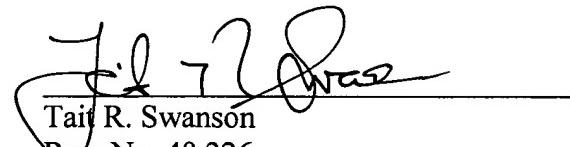
In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.136, Appellants hereby provide a general authorization to treat this and any future reply requiring an extension of time as incorporating a request therefor. Furthermore, Appellants authorize the Commissioner to charge the appropriate fee for any extension of time to **Deposit Account No. 50-2402, Order No. 15-SV-5495 (GEMS:0091/YOD/SWA)**.

CONCLUSION

If the Examiner or the Board believes that a teleconference will help expedite prosecution of the present application, the Examiner or the Board is invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: April 5, 2005



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8.

CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. (original) A method of identifying training needs for biomedical equipment in a medical facility, the method comprising:
 - collecting identification and operation data associated with a plurality of biomedical equipment components;
 - storing the collected data in a central database;
 - analyzing the operation data to identify at least one operational parameter affected by operator activities with the equipment components; and
 - identifying a training need based on the analyzed operational parameter.
2. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the operational parameter includes operational errors for a type of equipment component.
3. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the operational parameter includes failures for a type of equipment component.
4. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the data includes equipment type, and wherein the training need is identified by analyzing the operational parameter for a plurality of equipment components of the equipment type.
5. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the data includes data representative of individual operators utilizing the equipment components.
6. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the medical institution includes a plurality of departments, and wherein the data includes data representative of the department to which equipment components are assigned.

7. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the medical institution includes a plurality of geographically dispersed facility sites, and wherein the data includes data representative of the facility site at which equipment components are located.

8. (original) The method of claim 1, comprising the further step of generating a report of training need identified.

9. (original) The method of claim 8, wherein the report is generated at a location remote from the medical institution and is transmitted to the medical institution by a configurable network link.

10. (original) The method of claim 9, wherein the network link includes the Internet.

11. (original) The method of claim 1, comprising the further step of associating the stored data into logical groups by equipment type, and wherein the training need is identified for an equipment type group.

12. (original) The method of claim 11, further comprising associating the stored data into logical groups by equipment location, wherein the training need is identified for an equipment type group and an equipment location group.

13. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the data further identifies an equipment manufacturer for each equipment component, and wherein the training need is identified for equipment components from a particular equipment manufacturer.

14. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the data further includes data representative of downtime for the equipment components, and wherein the parameter includes downtime.

15. (original) A system for identifying training needs associated with a plurality biomedical equipment components in a medical institution, the system comprising:
- a central database configured to store data representative of the equipment components, the stored data including operation data and identification data identifying at least an equipment type;
 - a data analysis module configured to arrange the operation data into logical groupings and to analyze the operation data based on the logical groupings, the logical groupings including an equipment type grouping; and
 - a report generator configured to generate a report including an arrangement of the analyzed operation data based on the logical groupings, wherein a training need is identifiable based on the arrangement.

16. (original) The system of claim 15, wherein the operation data includes breakdowns associated with the equipment components, and wherein the arrangement of the analyzed operation data comprises a presentation of the breakdowns associated with a particular equipment type.

17. (original) The system of claim 15, wherein the operation data includes operator errors associated with the equipment components, and wherein the arrangement of the analyzed operation data comprises a presentation of the operator errors associated with a particular equipment type.

18. (original) The system of claim 15, wherein the arrangement of the operation data includes a first presentation of the operation data for a particular medical facility and a second presentation of the operation data for a plurality of medical facilities.

19. (original) The system of claim 18, wherein the medical facilities are at geographically diverse locations.

20. (original) The system of claim 18, further comprising a user interface configured to provide access to the generated report.

21. (original) The system of claim 20, wherein the report is generated at a location remote from the medical institution and is transmitted to the medical institution via a communication network.

22. (original) The system of claim 21, wherein the communication network includes the Internet.

23. (original) A method for identifying a training need associated with biomedical equipment in a medical institution, the method comprising:

storing data associated with the equipment in a central database, the stored data including equipment operation data and equipment identification data;

logically grouping the stored equipment operation data in accordance with the corresponding equipment identification data;

analyzing the equipment operation data based on the logical grouping;

generating a presentation of the analyzed equipment operation data in accordance with the logical grouping; and

identifying a training need associated with a particular piece of equipment based on the presentation.

24. (original) The method of claim 23, wherein the logical grouping comprises an equipment type grouping, an equipment manufacturer grouping, and an equipment location grouping.

25. (original) The method of claim 24, wherein the equipment location grouping comprises locations of the pieces of equipment.

26. (original) The method of claim 24, wherein the location grouping references a plurality of geographically diverse medical facilities.

27. (original) The method of claim 23, wherein the operation data includes breakdowns and operator errors associated with the equipment.

28. (original) A system for identifying training needs for biomedical equipment in a medical facility, the method comprising:

means for collecting identification and operation data associated with a plurality of biomedical equipment components;

means for storing the collected data in a central database;

means for analyzing the operation data to identify at least one operational parameter affected by operator activities with the equipment components; and

means for identifying a training need based on the analyzed operational parameter.